

# **Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Epidemiological Profile Utah 2003-2007**



<http://health.utah.gov/cdc/sp.htm>

**Prepared by the Utah Department of Health  
Bureau of Communicable Disease Control**

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# **Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Epidemiological Profile**

**December 2003-2007**

**Bureau of Communicable Disease Control  
Utah Department of Health**

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## NOTES FOR FIGURES AND TABLES

While reviewing the information provided in the Figures and Tables that follow, it is important to note the following considerations:

1. **Information by date reported to the Health Department** – Figures and tables show Chlamydia and gonorrhea morbidity by date reported to the health department. Figures and tables for positive chlamydia and gonorrhea results are by date the specimen was tested at the laboratory. Data in Figure 10 showing the percentage of female chlamydial cases that were pregnant at time of testing were taken from the interview record entered into the STD Reporting System.
2. **Time period** – The majority of the figures and tables present data for a five-year period, 2003 through 2007. Several figures show data for 2007 only. All figures and tables are statewide.
3. **Out-of-state** – Out-of-state chlamydia and gonorrhea morbidity are not included in this analysis.
4. **Wasatch Front** – Includes the following counties: Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, and Utah.
5. **Percentages** in some figures and tables may not equal 100 due to rounding.
6. **Rates** as presented in some figures and tables are always per 100,000 persons.
7. **Confidentiality Restrictions** – The Communicable Disease Reporting statute U.C.A. 26-25a specifies that epidemiological information on cases may be reported so long as no individual is identified. To prevent such disclosures, individual identifiers are not included. In most cases, multiple years are grouped together, and some tabulations that might otherwise have been provided have not been included in this report.

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## Section I

# Chlamydia

## **Executive Summary - Chlamydia**

Chlamydia is the number one reported communicable disease in Utah with gonorrhea being number four. These infections are most often “silent” and go undetected.

During the 2003-2007 reporting period, chlamydia cases in Utah increased almost 50%. Most cases (69%) occurred among females; 31% were among males.

The increase of chlamydia cases in Utah follows national trends and is partly due to increased testing. More cases are reported among females than males because testing is more often performed among females.

During the 2003-2007 time period, most chlamydia cases reported among women were White non-Hispanic (65%). Hispanic women accounted for 25% of cases. Additionally, during this time period, cases reported among White non-Hispanic women and Hispanic women increased 56% and 57%, respectively.

Most chlamydia cases reported among males during 2003-2007 were White non-Hispanic (65%), while Hispanic males accounted for 24% of cases and Black males 6%. Also, case totals increased 91% among White non-Hispanic males, and 43% among Hispanic males.

During 2003-2007, 85% of persons reported with chlamydia lived along the Wasatch Front, which includes Weber, Davis, Salt Lake and Utah Counties. Fifty-seven percent of these individuals were residents of Salt Lake County.

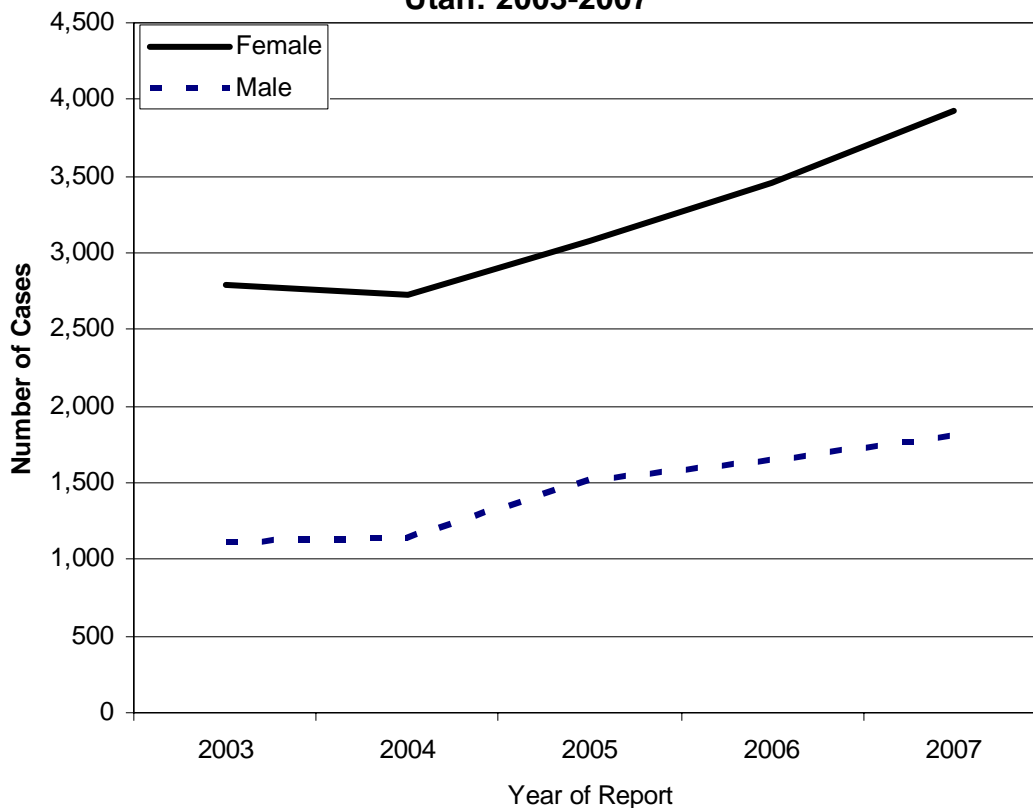
Chlamydia rates statewide have increased from 161.3 cases per 100,000 persons in 2003, to 211.9 cases per 100,000 persons in 2007, a 31% increase. During 2007, the chlamydia rate for Salt Lake County Health District and Weber-Morgan Health District were 317.9 and 261.7 per 100,000 persons, respectively. The statewide average rate during this time period was 211.9 per 100,000 persons.

During the 2003-2007 time period, adolescent and young adult women ages 15-24 accounted for 52% of all reported chlamydia cases. Of all women reported with chlamydia during 2007, 71% were in the age group 15-24.

The majority (69%) of chlamydia cases reported among males during 2003-2007 occurred in the 20-29 age group. Increases were also seen in most age groups during this reporting period.

Of the 3,927 women who tested positive for chlamydia during 2007, 793 (20%), indicated that they were pregnant at the time of testing. For 76% of those women, pregnancy status was unknown.

**Figure 1. Chlamydia Cases Among  
Males and Females,  
Utah: 2003-2007**



See Table 1. pg. 30

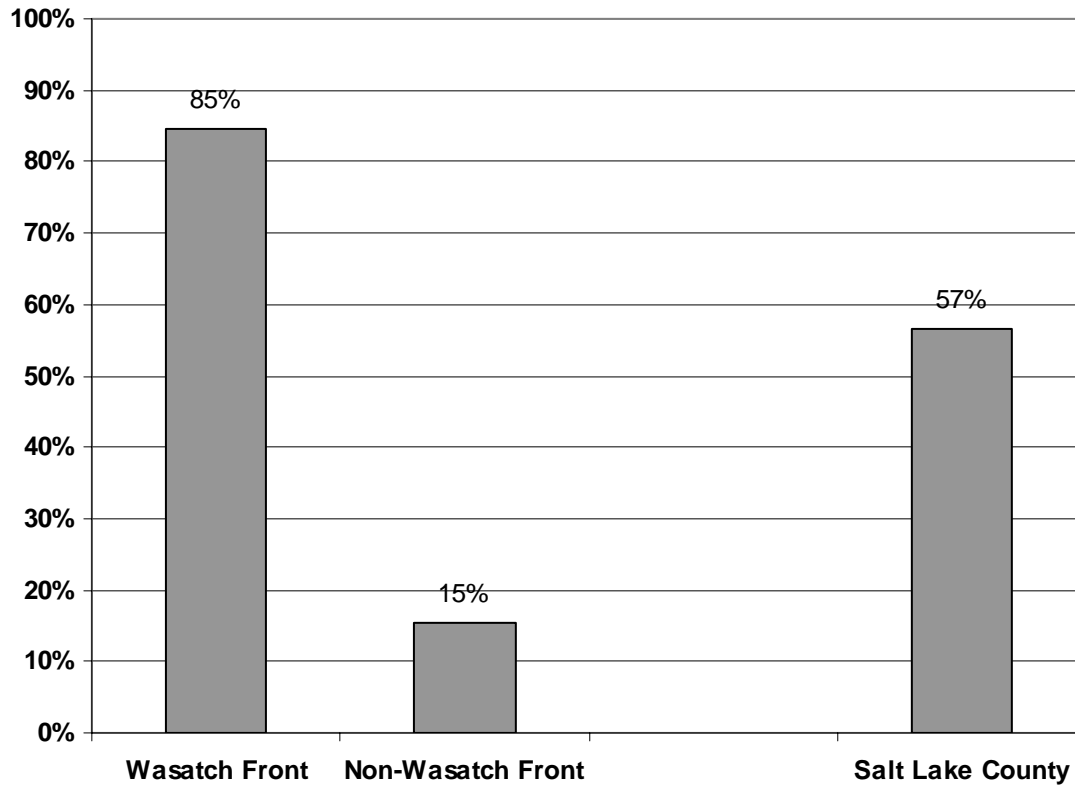
Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program.

During 2003-2007, chlamydia cases in Utah increased almost 50% (from 3,894 cases to 5,721 cases). Of the 23,166 cases reported during this time period, 15,973 (69%) were females and 7,193 (31%) were males.

This increase follows national trends and is partly due to increased testing and use of increasingly accurate tests. More cases are reported in females than males because testing is more often performed among females.

Chlamydia usually causes no or nonspecific symptoms, but untreated chlamydia infection can cause serious reproductive and other health problems. In women, untreated infections can spread into the uterus or fallopian tubes causing pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) leading to infertility, chronic pelvic pain, and ectopic pregnancy (pregnancy outside the uterus).

**Figure 2. Chlamydia Cases by Geographic Area  
Utah: 2007**



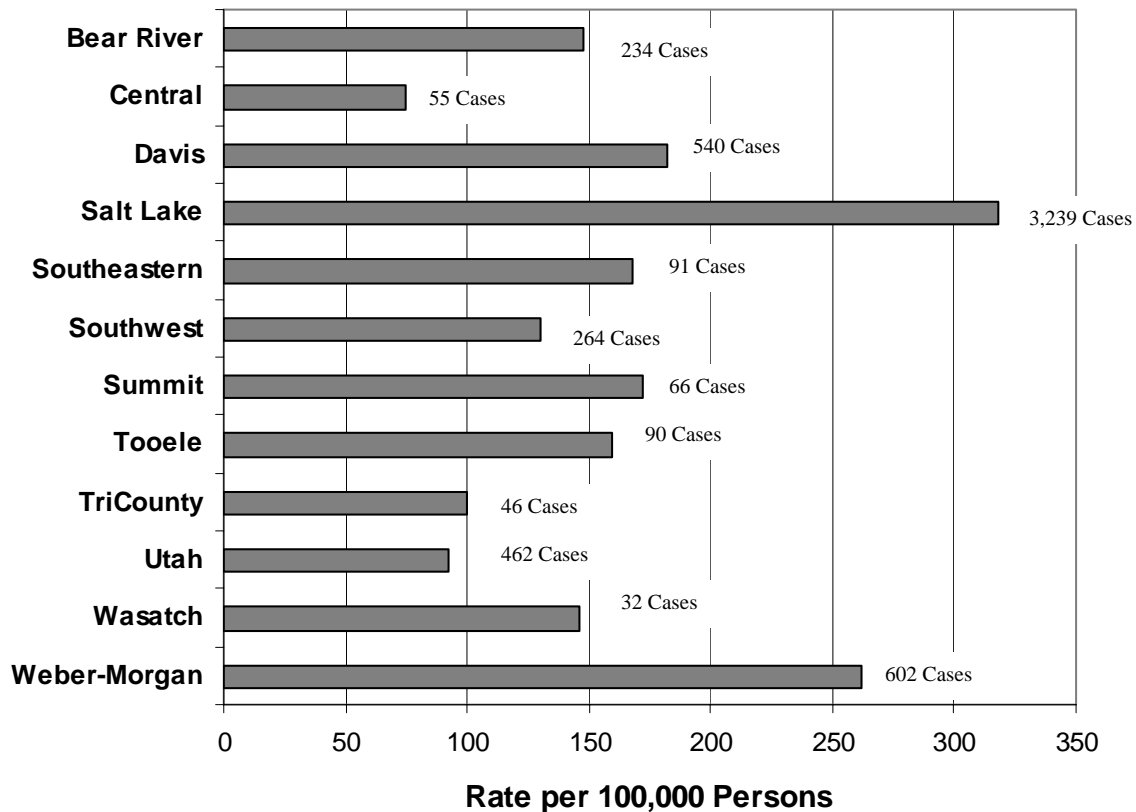
See Table 2. pg. 31

Wasatch Front includes: Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, and Utah Counties

Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program.

During 2007, 85% of persons reported with chlamydia lived along the Wasatch Front. Fifty-seven percent of these individuals were residents of Salt Lake County.

**Figure 3. Rates and Number of Chlamydia Cases  
Reported by Local Health District, Utah: 2007**



See Table 2. pg. 31

Wasatch Front includes: Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, and Utah Counties

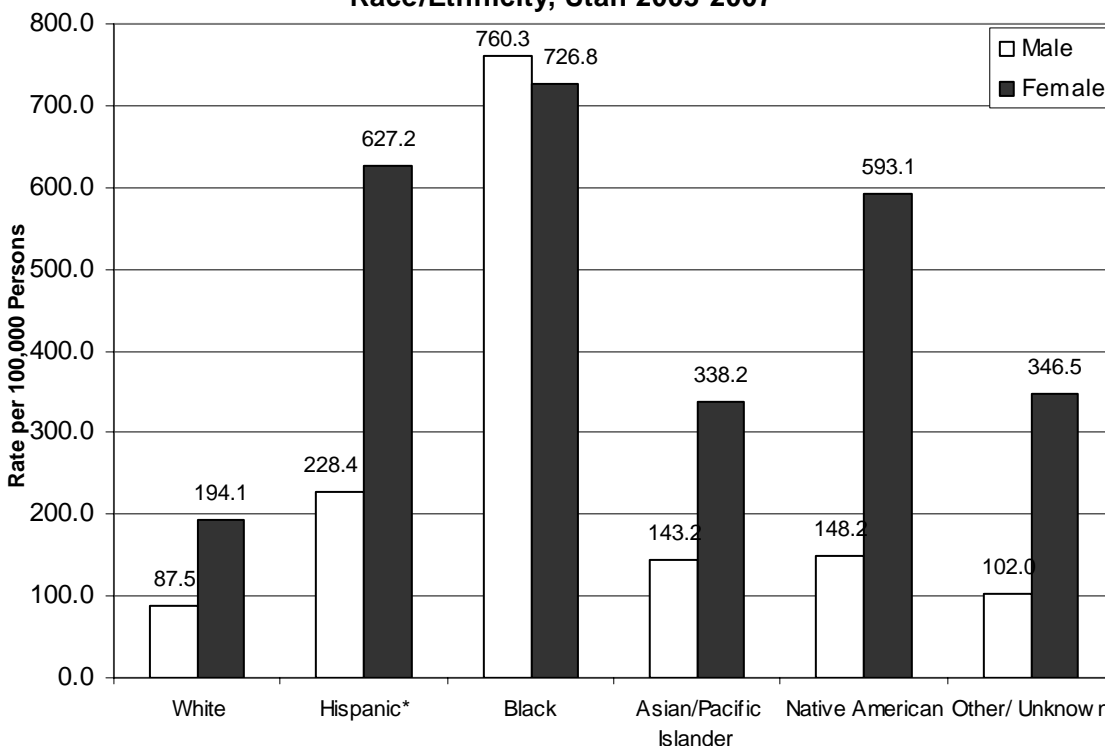
Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program.

In Utah, chlamydia infection is a growing health concern in all health districts. This figure shows both rates per 100,000 persons (length of bars) and number of cases (numbers at end of bars).

Chlamydia rates statewide have increased from 161.3 per 100,000 persons in 2003, to 211.9 per 100,000 persons in 2007, a 31% increase.

During 2007, the chlamydia rate for both Salt Lake Health District (317.9 per 100,000) and Weber-Morgan Health District (261.7 per 100,000), exceeded the statewide average rate of 211.9 per 100,000 persons by 50% and 24%; respectively.

**Figure 4. Chlamydia Rate per 100,000 by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Utah 2003-2007**



See Tables 3. & 4. pg. 32

\*The category "Hispanic" includes those of Hispanic ethnicity regardless of race.

Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program.

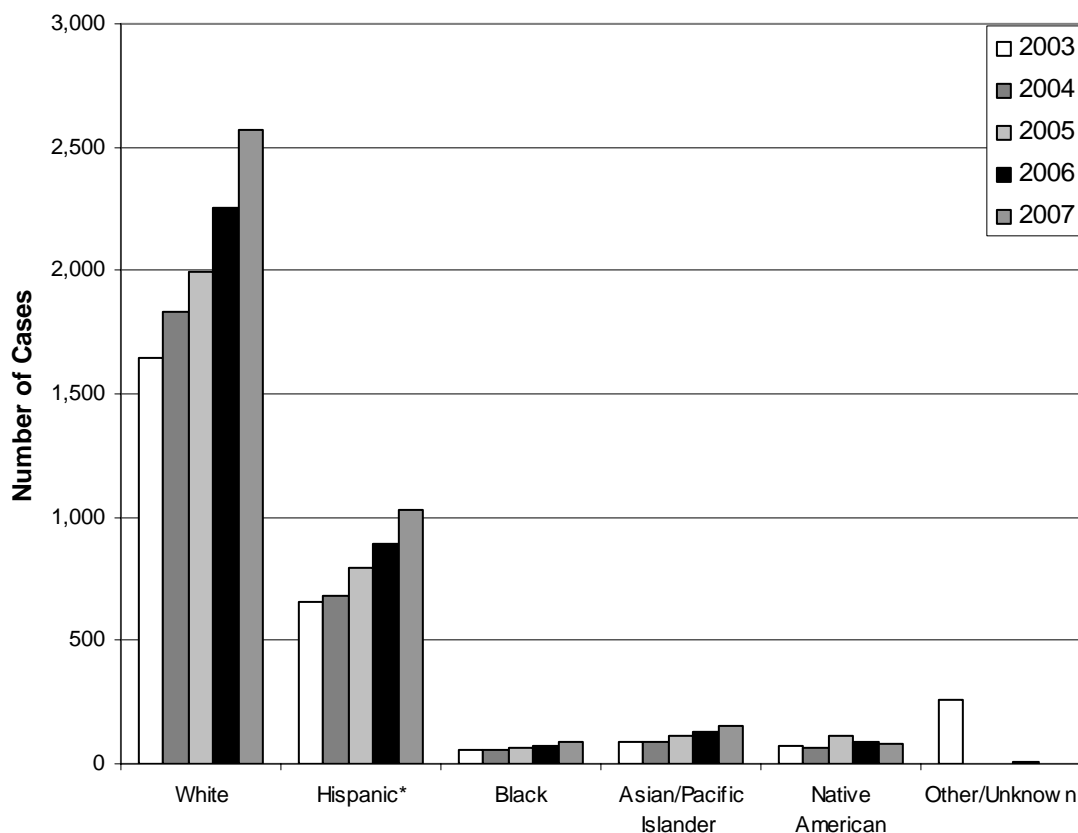
During 2003-2007, the majority of chlamydia cases reported among Utah residents occurred among White non-Hispanic persons (65%). However, the number of cases occurring among minority populations was disproportionate to the size of those populations, which means that the risk of chlamydia infection for minority persons is higher. This figure, showing reported cases as a rate per 100,000 persons by male/female in each race/ethnic population, illustrates that risk.

With the exception of Black males, the highest rates of infection occurred among females of all race/ethnic populations. Black females had the highest rate of 726.8 per 100,000, followed by Hispanic females at 627.2 per 100,000 persons. These rates are almost four times higher for Black females, and over three times higher for Hispanic females when compared to White non-Hispanic females at 194.1 per 100,000 persons.

The rate for Black males of 760.3 per 100,000 persons was over eight times higher than the rate of 87.5 per 100,000 for White non-Hispanic males.

The number of reported cases for most minority populations was low; results should be interpreted cautiously.

**Figure 5. Chlamydia Cases Among Females by Race/Ethnicity, Utah: 2003-2007**



See Table 1. pg. 30

\*The category "Hispanic" includes those of Hispanic ethnicity regardless of race.

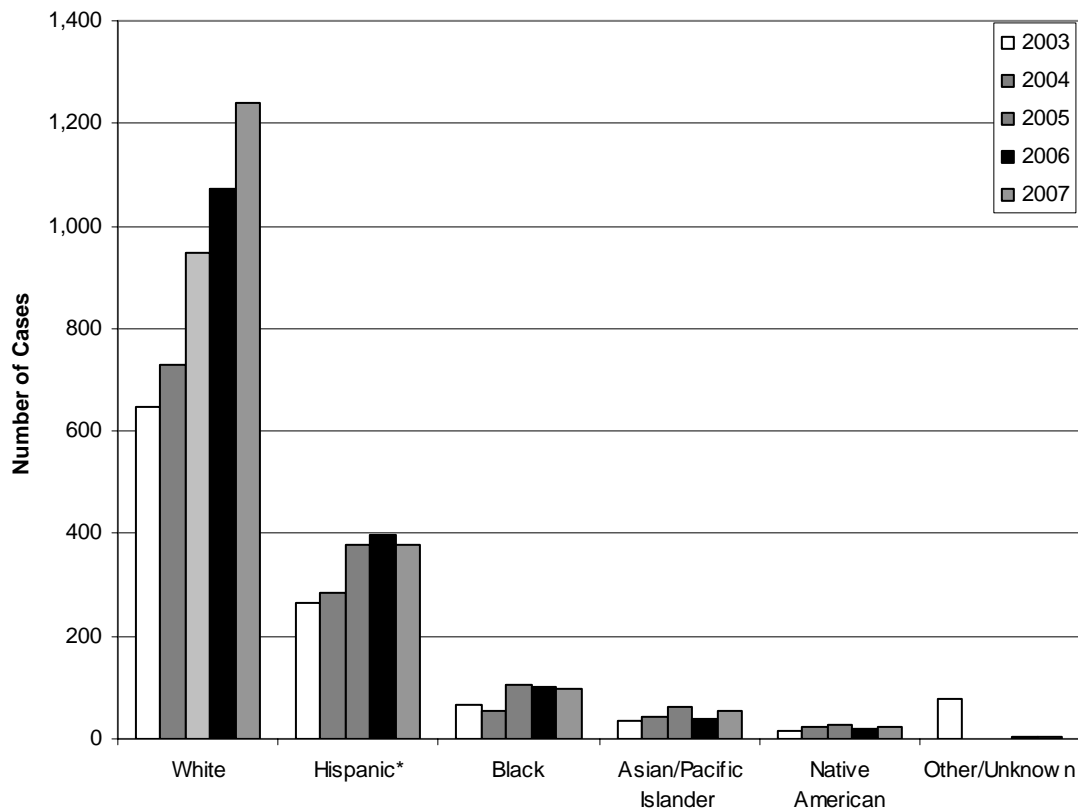
Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program.

During 2003-2007, most chlamydia cases reported among women were White non-Hispanic (65%). Hispanic women accounted for 25% of cases. Additionally, Asian/Pacific Islander women accounted for 4%, Native American women 3%, and Black women accounted for 2% of cases.

From 2003-2007, cases increased by 56% among White non-Hispanic women (1,650 cases to 2,572 cases) and 57% among Hispanic women (655 cases to 1,028 cases).

Chlamydia cases increased somewhat during the 2003-2007 time-period among Asian/Pacific Islander women, Native American women and Black women. However, cases reported were low, with 9% of the total, and results should be interpreted cautiously.

**Figure 6. Chlamydia Cases Among Males by Race/Ethnicity, Utah: 2003-2007**



See Table 1. pg. 30

\*The category "Hispanic" includes those of Hispanic ethnicity regardless of race.

Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program.

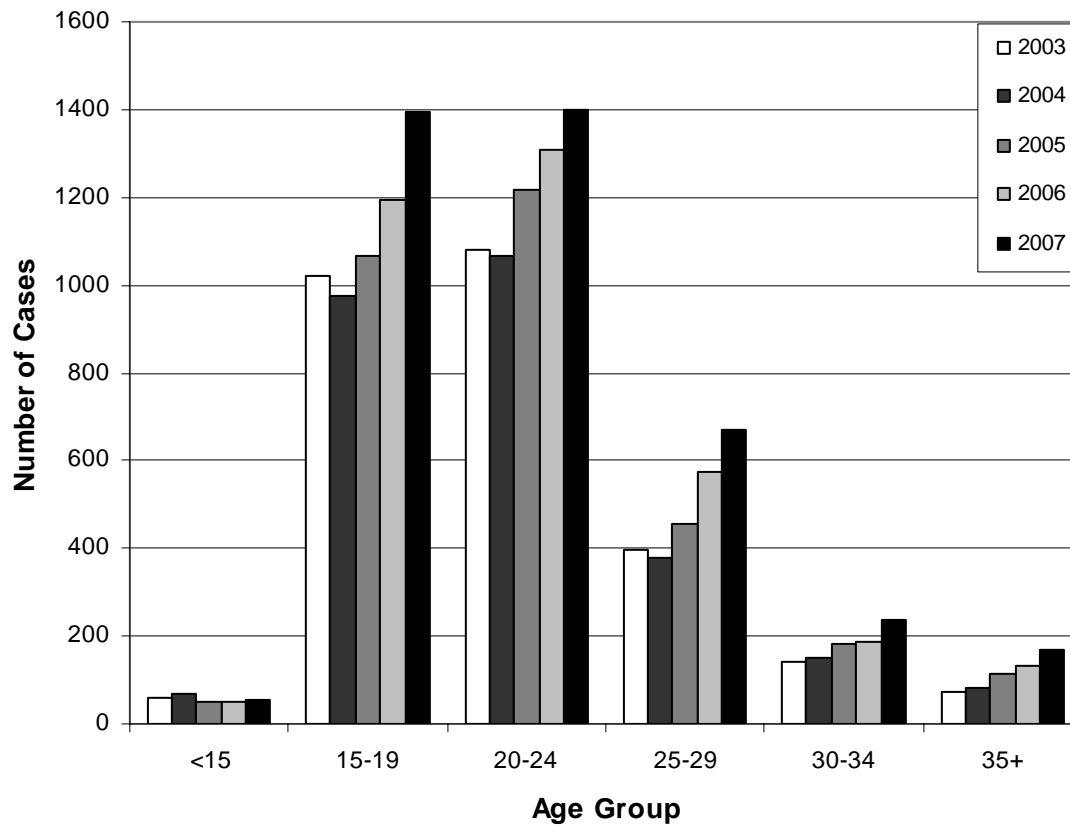
During 2003-2007, most chlamydia cases reported among males were White non-Hispanic (65%). Hispanic males accounted for 24% of cases and Black males 6% during this same time-period.

From 2003-2007, chlamydia case totals increased 91% among White non-Hispanic males (648 cases to 1,240 cases), and 43% among Hispanic males (264 cases to 377 cases). Cases reported during this time-period remained about the same for Black, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Native American males.

The number of reported cases for Black, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Native American males was low; results should be interpreted cautiously.



**Figure 7. Chlamydia Cases Among Females  
by Age Group, Utah: 2003-2007**



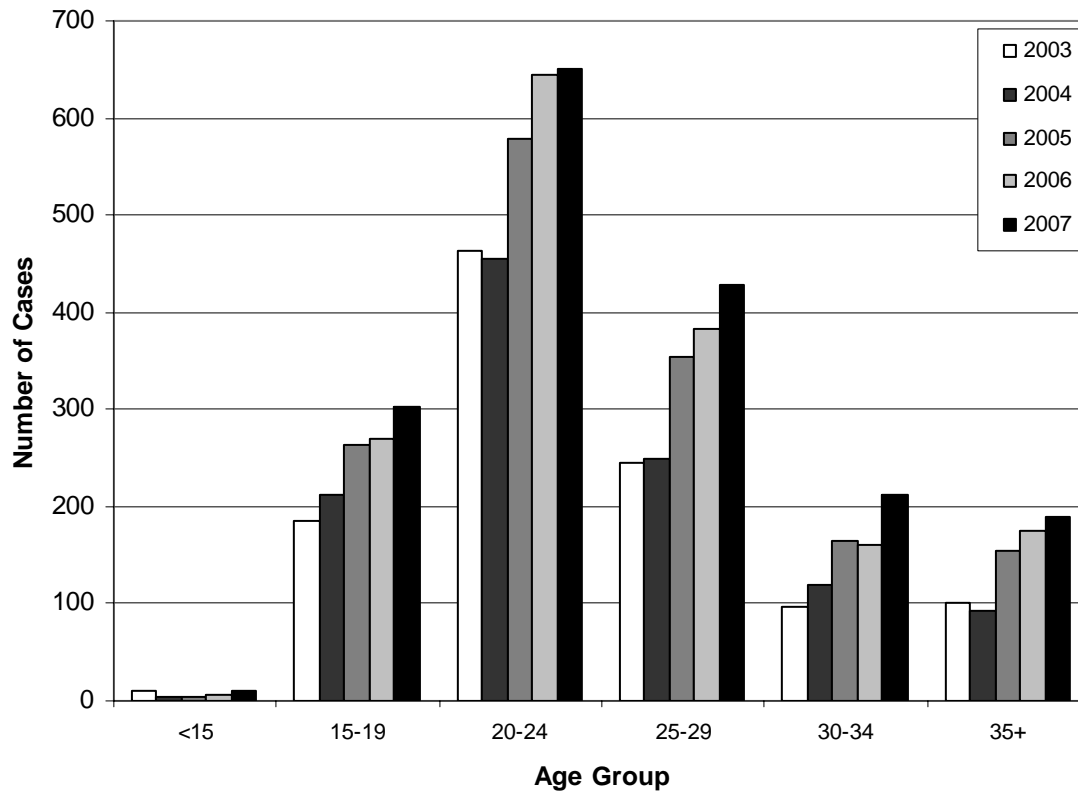
See Table 5. pg. 33

Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program.

During 2003-2007, over two-thirds of Utah's chlamydia cases have been reported among females (69%). During this same time period, adolescent and young adult females ages 15-24 accounted for 51% of all cases. This age group also accounted for 73% of all female chlamydia morbidity during this same time period.

Of female chlamydia cases reported during 2007, 71% were females ages 15-24.

**Figure 8. Chlamydia Cases Among Males by Age Group, Utah: 2003-2007**

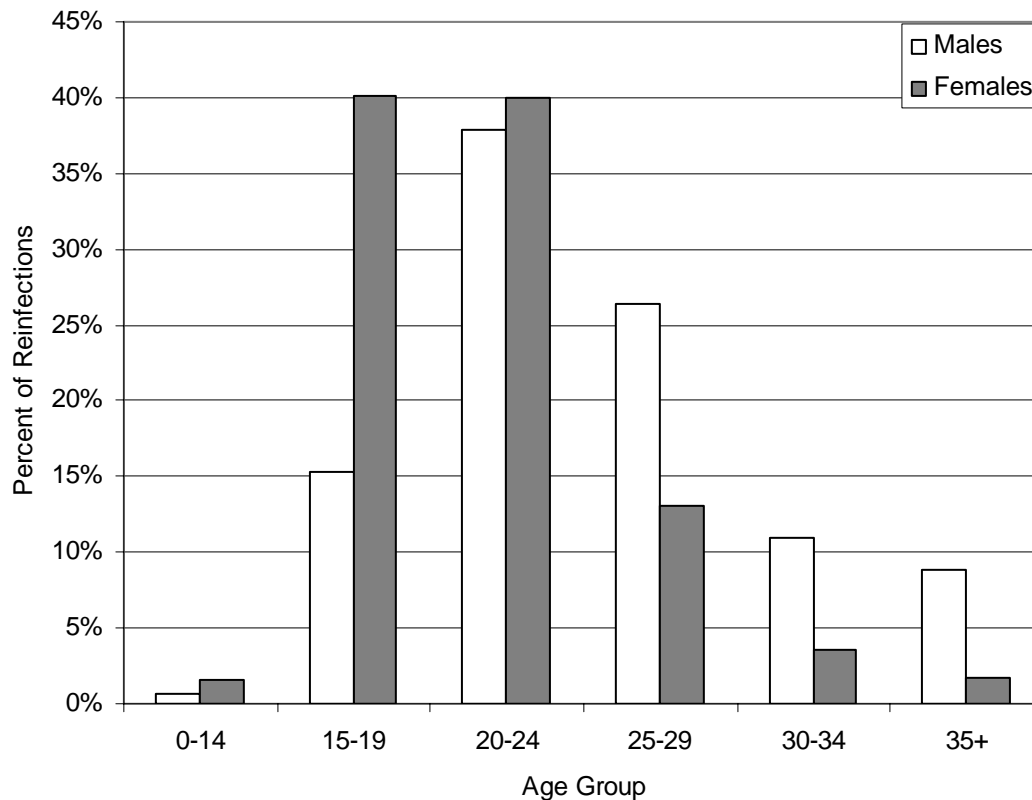


See Table 5. pg. 33

Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program.

During 2003-2007, most chlamydia cases among males occurred in the 20-29 age group (62%). Increases were seen in most age groups during this reporting period.

**Figure 9. Chlamydia Reinfections  
by Age Group, Sex, Utah: 2003-2007**

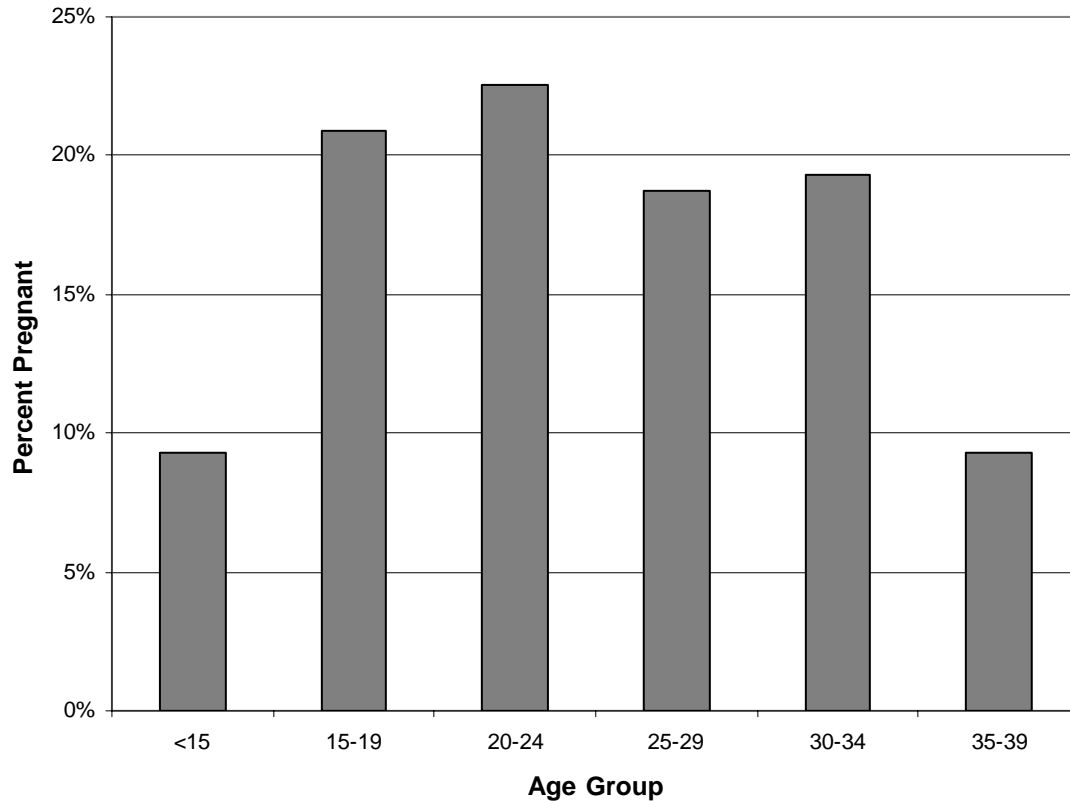


See Table 1, pg. 30 Table 6. pg. 34

Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program.

Of the 23,166 cases of chlamydia reported during 2003-2007, 1,308 individuals (6%) were reinfected with chlamydia one or more times within a year of the previous infection. Females accounted for 76% of persons reinfected. Adolescent and young adult females who were ages 15-24 at the time of most recent infection accounted for 61% of total reinfections.

**Figure 10. Percentage of Female Chlamydia Cases  
who were Pregnant at Time of Test by  
Age Group, Utah: 2007**



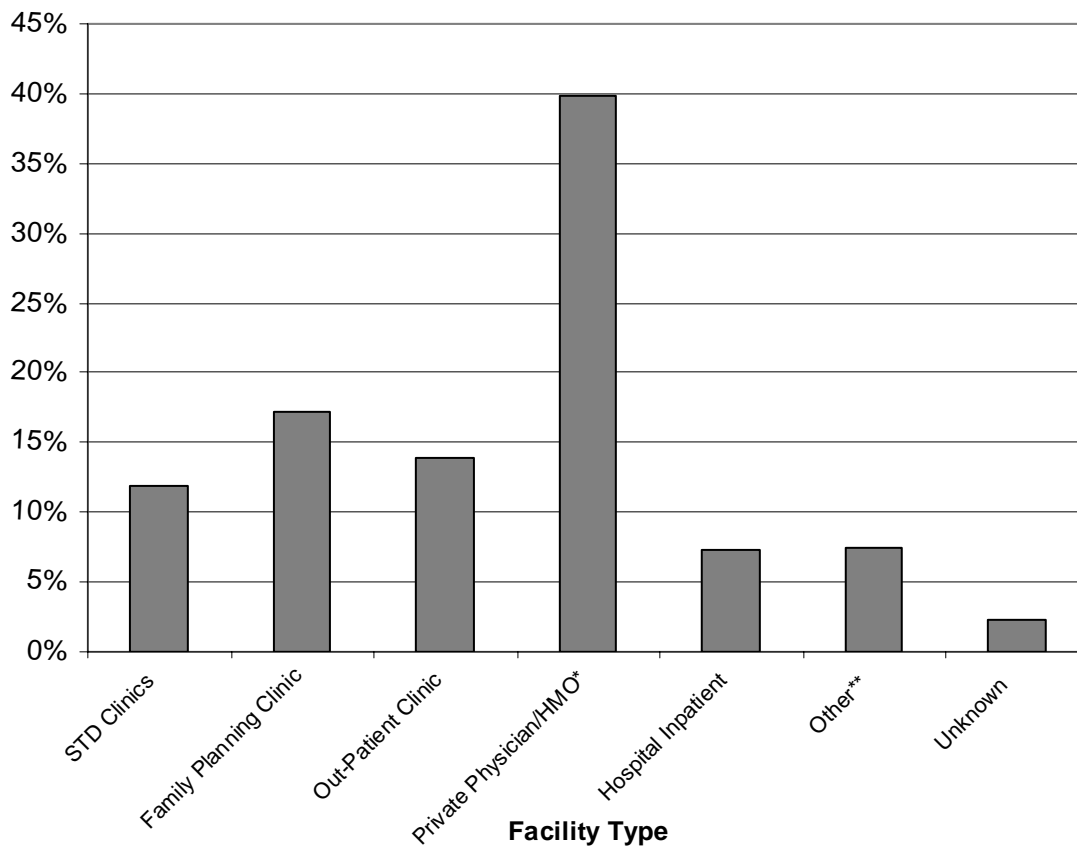
See Table 7. pg. 34

Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program.

Of the 3,927 women who tested positive for chlamydia during 2007, 793 (20%) indicated that they were pregnant at the time of testing, 133 (3%) were not pregnant, and for 3,001 women (76%), pregnancy status was unknown.

The age breakdown of the 793 pregnant women who tested positive for chlamydia during 2007 shows that 5 (1%) were less than 15 years of age, 607 (77%) were in the age group 15-24, and 181 (23%) were in the age group 25-39.

**Figure 11. Percentage of Chlamydia Cases by Facility Type, Utah: 2003-2007**



See Table 8. pg. 35

\* HMO: Health Maintenance Organization

\*\*Other includes: HIV/Counseling and Testing Site, Drug Treatment Center, Emergency Room, Correctional Facility, Laboratory, Blood Bank, Job Corps, and Military

Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program.

During 2003-2007, most individuals testing positive for chlamydia were tested by a private physician/HMO (40%), followed by family planning clinic (17%), out-patient clinic (14%), and STD clinic (12%). Additionally, 7% tested positive for chlamydia as a hospital inpatient, 7% were other, and 2% were unknown.

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# SECTION II

## GONORRHEA

## **Executive Summary - Gonorrhea**

In Utah, gonorrhea cases have increased 99% during the past five years, from 412 cases to 821 cases. Most cases (58%) occurred among males, 42% of the cases were among females.

During 2007, 93% of persons reported with gonorrhea lived along the Wasatch Front. Two-thirds of these individuals were residents of Salt Lake County.

As with chlamydia, increased detection as well as better technology may explain part of the increase in gonorrhea cases. However, it is likely that this increase also means that more people are acquiring gonorrheal infection.

Gonorrhea is a bacterial infection that can exist without noticeable symptoms. Males are more often symptomatic with gonorrhea than with chlamydia. Women with gonorrhea often have no symptoms. If left untreated, gonorrhea can cause serious reproductive health problems in women, leading to infertility and chronic pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) and ectopic pregnancy.

Both chlamydial and gonorrheal infections can cause serious complications in an infant such as eye infections, blindness, pneumonia, or death if the infant is infected during birth.

During 2003-2007, most gonorrhea cases reported among males were White non-Hispanic (67%); Hispanic males accounted for 20% of cases and Black males 8% of cases.

Although most gonorrhea cases in Utah occurred among White non-Hispanic persons, the number of cases that occurred among minority populations was disproportionate to the size of those populations, meaning the risk of acquiring gonorrhea in those populations is higher. During 2003-2007, the highest rates were found in Black males, at 294.9 per 100,000, and Black females, at 164.0 per 100,000. The rate for White non-Hispanic males for this same time period was 25.3 per 100,000 and for White non-Hispanic females the rate was 18.0 per 100,000 persons.

Most gonorrhea cases reported among women during 2003-2007 were White non-Hispanic (66%). Hispanic women accounted for 22% of cases, and Black women accounted for 5% of cases.

During 2003-2007, most gonorrhea cases reported among males were ages 20-29 (54%), followed by males age 35 and above (24%). Males ages 30-34 represented 11% of cases, and 10% were ages 15-19.

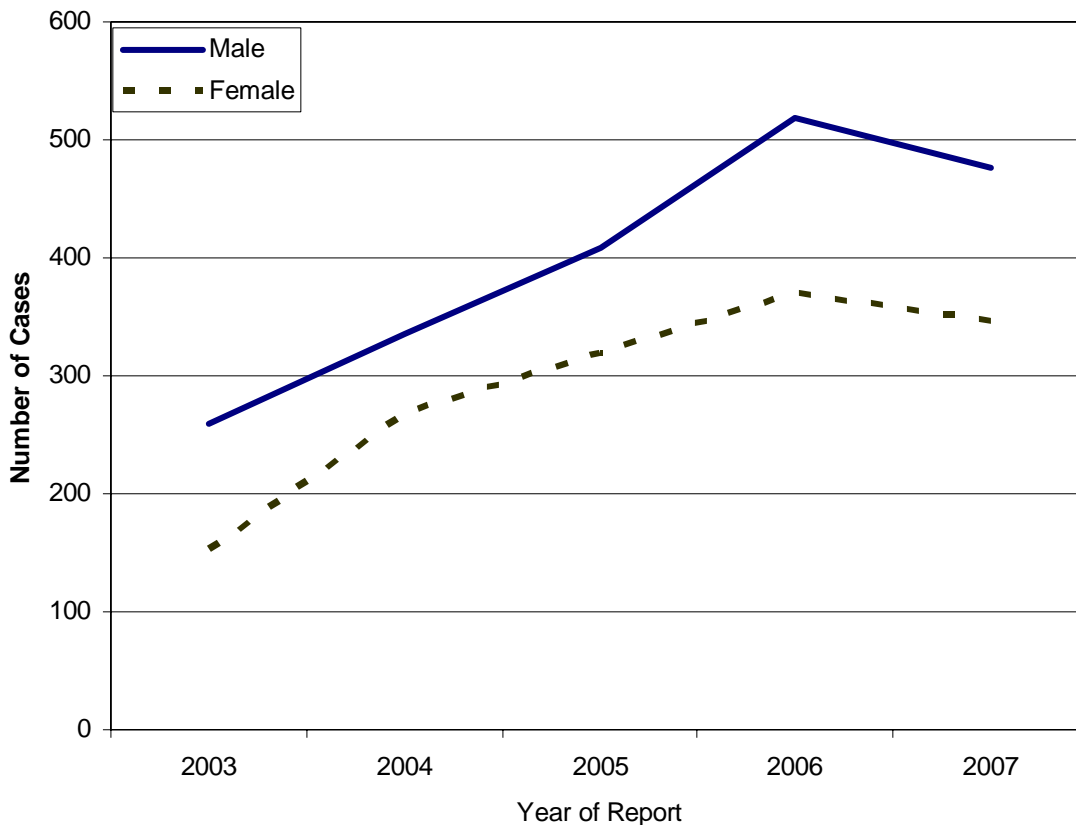
The number of gonorrhea cases reported among males in the 20-29 age group increased by 130% from 2003 through 2006 with slight decreases observed in 2007. An increase of 133% was observed in males ages 35 and above during 2003-2007.



During 2003-2007, most gonorrhea cases reported among females were in the 15-24 age group (64%), followed by females 25-29 (19%).

During 2003-2007, gonorrhea cases in females increased 125%. Increases were observed across all age groups.

**Figure 12. Gonorrhea Cases Among Males and Females  
by Year, Utah: 2003-2007**



See Table 10.pg. 37

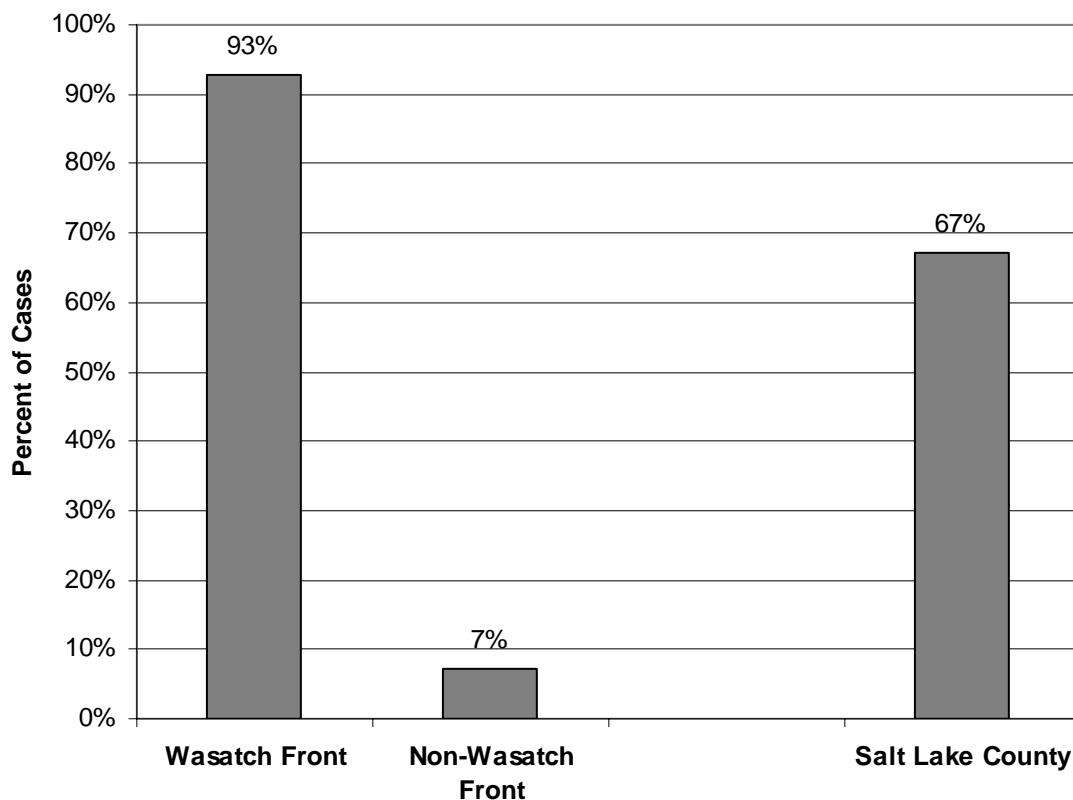
Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program.

During 2003-2006, gonorrhea cases in Utah almost doubled in number from 412 cases to 821 cases. However, during 2007, cases decreased somewhat among both men and women. Of the 3,451 cases reported during 2003-2007, 1,998 (58%) were male, and 1,453 (42%) were female.

As with chlamydia, increased detection and better testing technology may explain part of the increase in gonorrhea cases. However, it is likely that this increase also means that more people are acquiring gonorrheal infection.

Gonorrhea is a bacterial infection that can exist without noticeable symptoms. Males are more often symptomatic with gonorrhea than with chlamydia. Women with gonorrhea often have no symptoms. If left untreated, gonorrhea can cause serious reproductive health problems in women, leading to infertility ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic inflammatory disease (PID).

**Figure 13. Gonorrhea Cases by Geographic Area  
Utah: 2007**

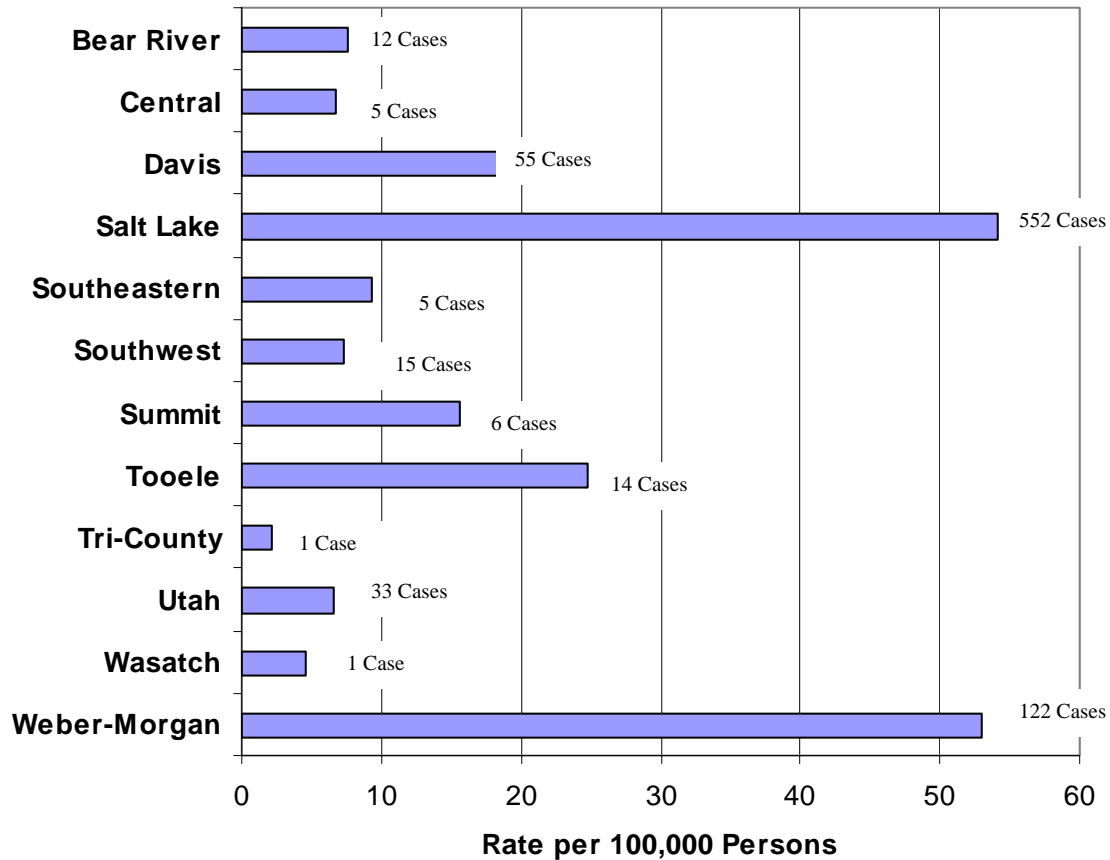


See Table 2 pg. 31

Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program.

During 2007, 93% of persons reported with gonorrhea lived along the Wasatch Front. Sixty-seven percent of these individuals were residents of Salt Lake County

**Figure 14. Rates and Number of Gonorrhea Cases  
Reported by Local Health District, Utah: 2007**



See Table 2. pg. 31

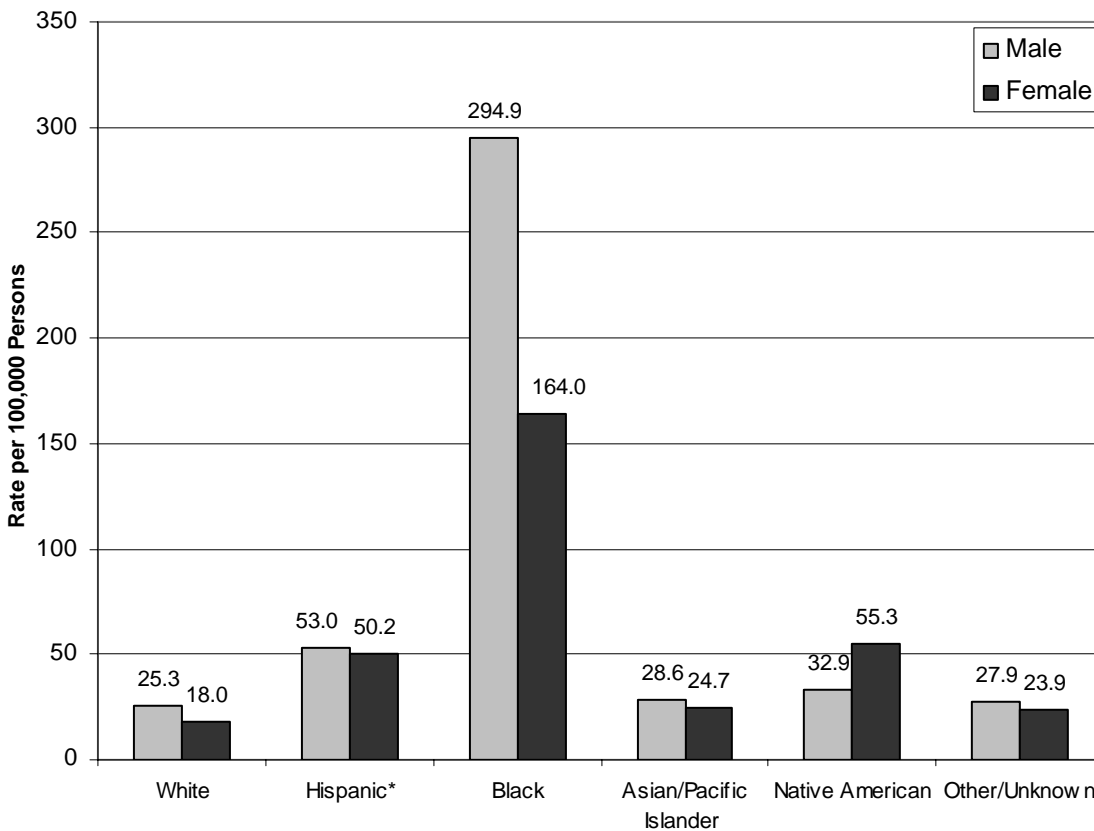
Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program.

In Utah, gonorrhea cases have increased almost 100% during the past five years, from 412 cases to 821 cases. This figure shows both rates per 100,000 persons (length of bars) and number of cases (number at end of bars).

Gonorrhea rates statewide have increased from 115.2 per 100,000 persons in 2003, to 120.9 per 100,000 in 2007.

During 2007, the gonorrhea rate for both Salt Lake County Health District (54.2 per 100,000) and Weber-Morgan Health District (53.0 per 100,000), exceed the statewide average rate of 30.4 per 100,000 persons by 78% and 74% respectively.

**Figure 15. Gonorrhea Rate per 100,000 by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Utah: 2003-2007**



See Table 9. pg. 36

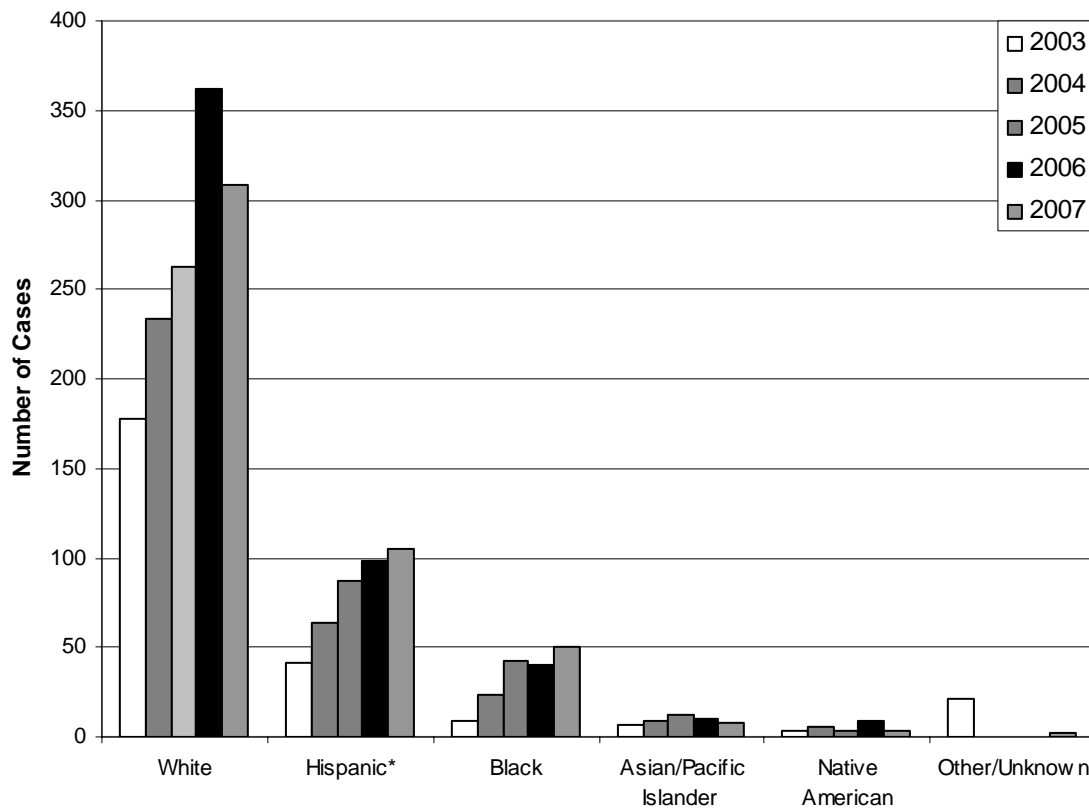
\*The category "Hispanic" includes those of Hispanic ethnicity regardless of race.

Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program.

Although most gonorrhea cases in Utah occurred among White non-Hispanic persons, the number of cases that occurred among minority populations was disproportionate to the size of those populations, meaning the risk of acquiring gonorrhea in minority populations is higher.

During 2003-2007, the highest rates of infection were found in Black males at 294.9 per 100,000 males and Black females at 164.0 per 100,000 females. These rates are over 11 times higher in Black males compared to White non-Hispanic males, and 9 times higher in Black females compared to White non-Hispanic females. Additionally, the rate among Hispanic males (53.0 per 100,000) is twice that of White non-Hispanic males (25.3 per 100,000) and the rate among Hispanic females (50.2 per 100,000) is just under 3 times the rate per 100,000 for White non-Hispanic females (18.0 per 100,000).

**Figure 16. Gonorrhea Cases among Males by Race/Ethnicity, Utah: 2003-2007**



See Table 10. pg. 37

\*The category "Hispanic" includes those of Hispanic ethnicity regardless of race.

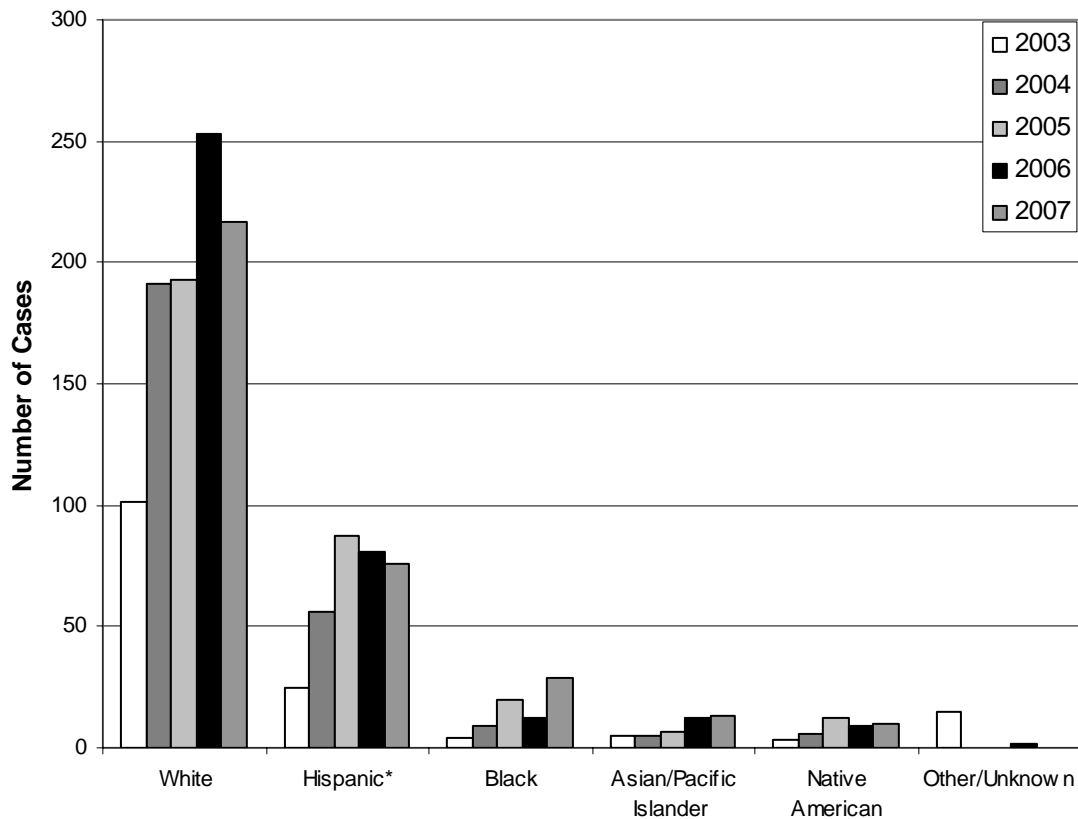
Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program.

During 2003-2007, most gonorrhea cases reported among males were White non-Hispanic (67%); Hispanic males accounted for 20% of cases and Black males 8% of cases. Asian/Pacific Islander and Native American males were 2% and 1%, respectively.

During 2003-2007, gonorrhea cases increased 73% among White non-Hispanic males (178 cases to 308 cases). During this same time period, cases increased among Hispanic males by 156%, and although numbers are small, cases among Black males increased from 9 to 50 cases, a 456% increase.

The number of reported cases for Black, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Native American males was low; results should be interpreted cautiously.

**Figure 17. Gonorrhea Cases Among Females by Race/Ethnicity, Utah: 2003-2007**



See Table 10. pg. 37

\*The category "Hispanic" includes those of Hispanic ethnicity regardless of race.

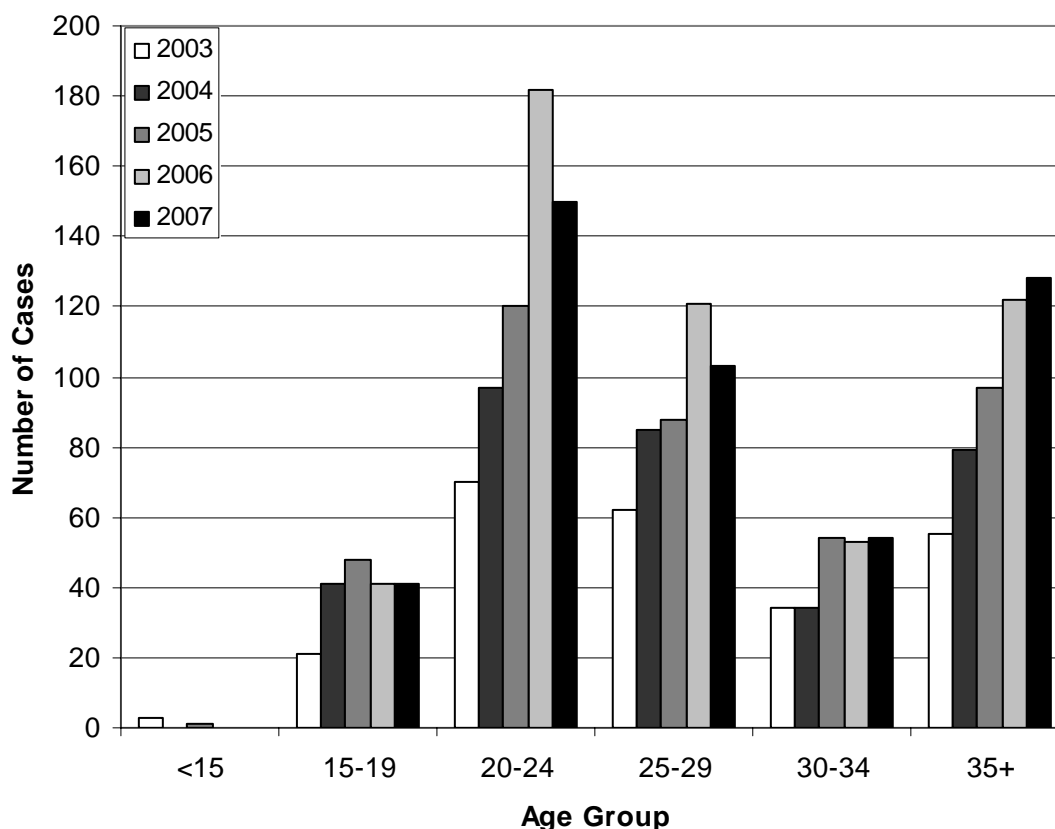
Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program.

During 2003-2007, most gonorrhea cases reported among women were White non-Hispanic (66%). Hispanic women accounted for 22% of cases, Black women accounted for 5% of cases, Asian/Pacific Islander women 3%, and Native American women 3%.

During 2003-2007, gonorrhea cases among White non-Hispanic women and Hispanic women averaged 191 and 65 cases per year, respectively.

The number of reported cases for Black, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Native American males was low; results should be interpreted cautiously.

**Figure 18. Gonorrhea Cases Among Males by Age Group, Utah: 2003-2007**



See Table 11. pg 38

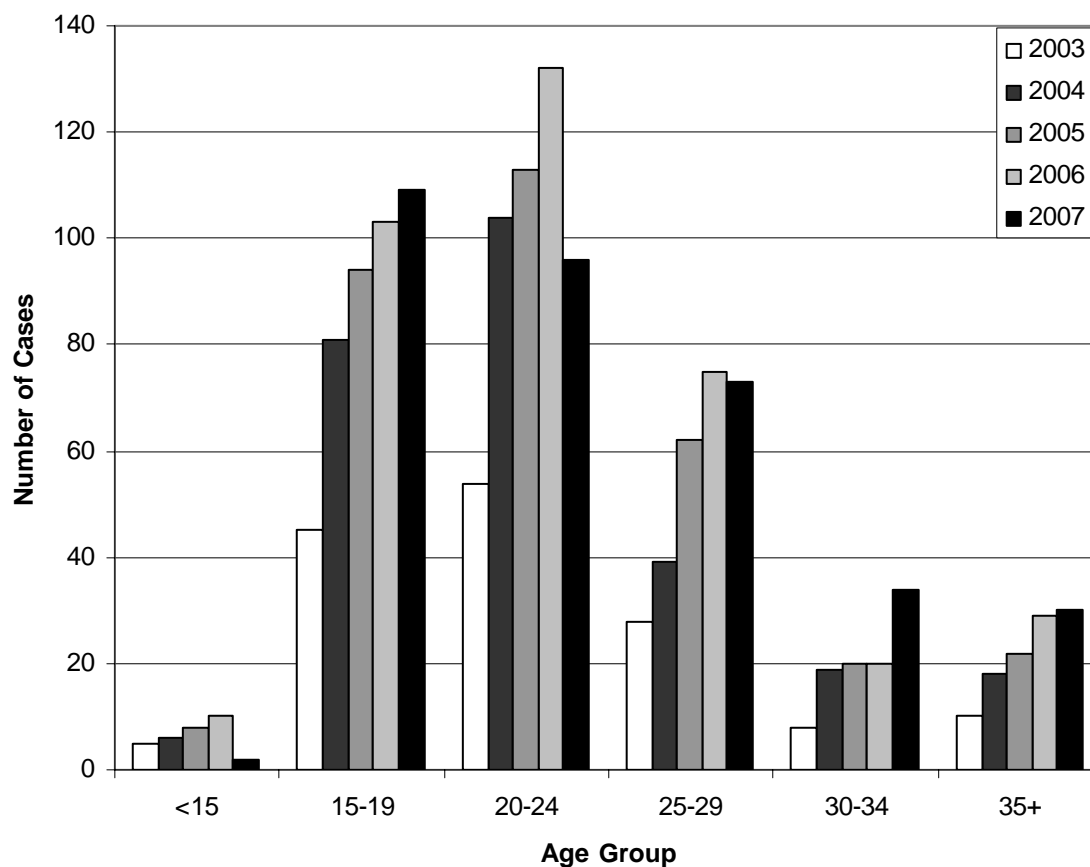
Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program.

During 2003-2007, most gonorrhea cases reported among males were in the 20-29 age group (54%, 1,078 cases), followed by males ages 35 and above (24%, 481 cases). Males ages 30-34 accounted for 11% of cases, and those ages 15-19 accounted for 10%.

During 2003-2006 the number of gonorrhea cases reported in the 20-29 age group increased by 130% (132 cases to 303 cases). A slight decrease was observed during 2007. An increase of 133% was observed in males ages 35 and above during 2003-2007.



**Figure 19. Gonorrhea Cases Among Females by Age Group, Utah: 2003-2007**

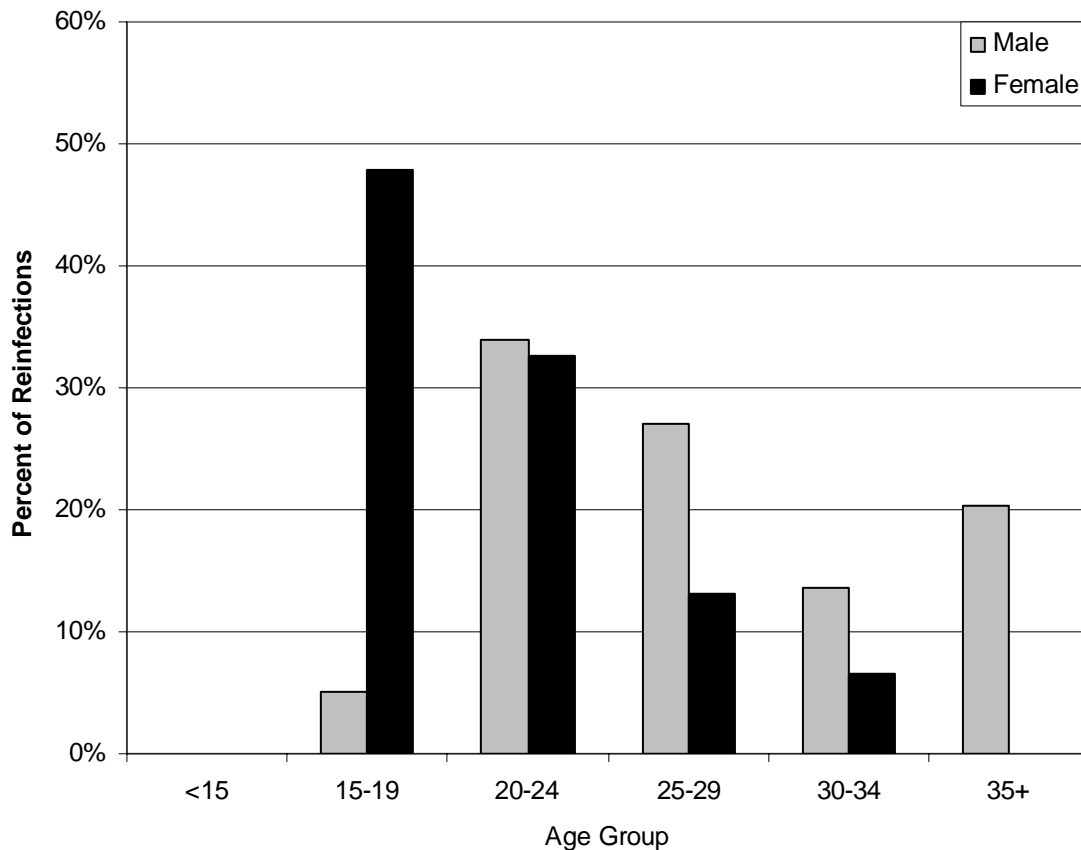


See Table 11. pg. 38

Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program.

During 2003-2007, gonorrhea cases in females increased 125% (153 cases to 345 cases). Increases were observed across all age groups. Most gonorrhea cases reported among females were in the 15-24 age group (64%), followed by females ages 25-29 (19%).

**Figure 20. Gonorrhea Reinfections by Age, Sex, and Five-Year Time Period, Utah: 2003-2007**



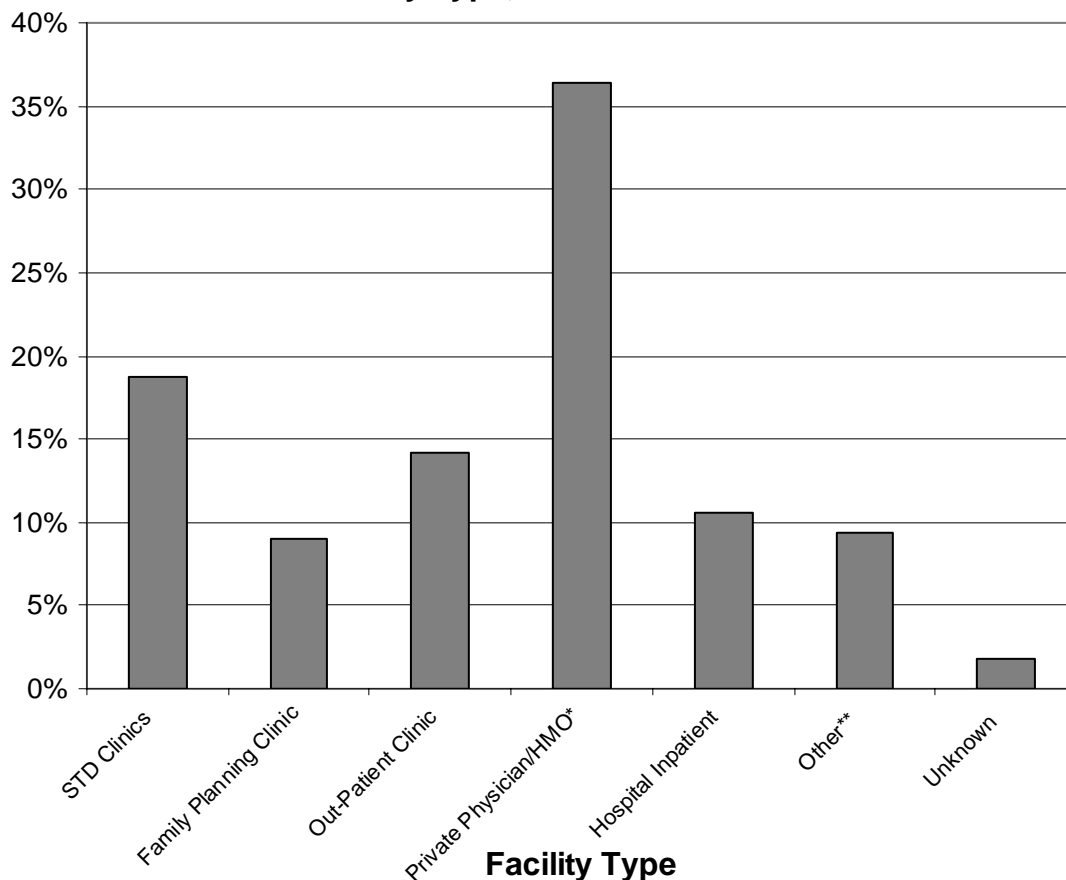
See Table 12. pg. 39

Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program.

Of the 3,451 gonorrhea cases reported during 2003-2007, 164 individuals (5%) were reinfected with gonorrhea one or more times within a year of the previous infection. Males were almost three times as likely to be reinfected as were females. Males accounted for 72% of persons reinfected. Males, ages 20-29 at the time of most recent reinfection accounted for 44% of total reinfections. Males ages 35 and above accounted for 15% of total reinfections, and males 30-34 accounted for 10% of total reinfections.

Of the 46 females reinfected one or more times within a year of previous infection, 22 (48%) were ages 15-19, and 15 (33%) were ages 20-24.

**Figure 21. Percentage of Gonorrhea Cases by Facility Type, Utah: 2003-2007**



See Table 13. pg. 39

\* HMO: Health Maintenance organization

\*\*Other includes: Drug Treatment Center, Emergency Room, Correctional Facility, Laboratory, Job Corps, and Military  
Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program.

During 2003-2007, most individuals testing positive for gonorrhea were tested by a private physician/HMO (36%), followed by STD clinic (19%), out-patient clinic (14%), and hospital inpatient (11%). Additionally, 9% tested at a family planning clinic, 9% were other, and 2% were unknown.

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# **Section III**

## **Reference Tables**

**Table 1. Chlamydia Cases by Race/Ethnicity  
And Sex, Utah: 2003-2007**

RACE	2003					2004					2005				
	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total
	Cases	%	Cases	%		Cases	%	Cases	%		Cases	%	Cases	%	
White	648	58	1,650	59	2,298	730	64	1,829	67	2,559	949	62	1,998	65	2,947
Hispanic*	264	24	655	24	919	285	25	685	25	970	377	25	798	26	1,175
Black	67	6	55	2	122	55	5	54	2	109	104	7	61	2	165
Asian/Pacific Islander	36	3	92	3	128	41	4	90	3	131	61	4	111	4	172
Native American	16	1	73	3	89	24	2	66	2	90	28	2	115	4	143
Other/ Unknown	77	7	261	9	338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,894</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,724</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,859</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,083</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,602</b>

RACE	2006					2007					Total 2003-2007				
	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total
	Cases	%	Cases	%		Cases	%	Cases	%		Cases	%	Cases	%	
White	1,074	66	2,257	65	3,331	1,240	69	2,572	65	3,812	4,641	65	10,306	65	14,947
Hispanic*	399	24	894	26	1,293	377	21	1,028	26	1,405	1,702	24	4,060	25	5,762
Black	103	6	69	2	172	99	6	89	2	188	428	6	328	2	756
Asian/Pacific Islander	38	2	129	4	167	54	3	153	4	207	230	3	575	4	805
Native American	18	1	92	3	110	22	1	83	2	105	108	2	429	3	537
Other/ Unknown	5	0	12	0	17	2	0	2	0	4	84	1	275	2	359
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,637</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,453</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>1,794</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,927</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,721</b>	<b>7,193</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,973</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23,166</b>

See figure 1, 5, and 6

The category "Hispanic" includes those of Hispanic ethnicity regardless of race.

Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program

**Table 2. Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Cases  
by Local Health District Utah: 2007**

Local Health District	Chlamydia			Gonorrhea		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
Bear River	234	4	147.5	12		7.6
Central	55	1	74.3	5	1	6.8
Davis	540	9	182.4	55	7	18.6
Salt Lake	3,239	57	317.9	552	67	54.2
Southeastern	91	2	168.1	5	1	9.2
Southwest	264	5	129.7	15	2	7.4
Summit	66	1	171.8	6	1	15.6
Tooele	90	2	159.2	14	2	24.8
Tri-County	46	1	100.1	1	0	2.2
Utah	462	8	92.1	33	4	6.6
Wasatch	32	1	145.8	1	0	4.6
Weber-Morgan	602	11	261.7	122	15	53.0
State Total	5,721	100	211.9	821	100	30.4
<b>Geographic Area</b>						
Wasatch Front	4,843	85%		762	93%	
Non-Wasatch Front	878	15%		59	7%	

See Figures 2, 3, 13, and 14

The category "Hispanic" includes those of Hispanic ethnicity regardless of race.

\*Rate is per 100,000 persons

Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program

**Table 3. Population, Utah: 2003-2007**

RACE	2003			2004			2005		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	1,012,425	1,017,817	2,030,242	1,032,126	1,036,073	2,068,199	1,060,942	1,063,075	2,124,017
Hispanic*	132,238	114,690	246,928	139,101	120,699	259,800	147,761	128,389	276,150
Black	10,417	8,137	18,554	10,725	8,516	19,241	11,138	8,911	20,049
Asian/Pacific Islander	29,539	31,197	60,736	30,704	32,528	63,232	32,128	33,943	66,071
Native American	14,039	13,960	27,999	14,133	14,082	28,215	14,468	14,383	28,851
Other/Unknown	14,849	14,311	29,160	15,538	15,004	30,542	16,404	15,847	32,251
Total	1,213,507	1,200,112	2,413,619	1,242,327	1,226,902	2,469,229	1,282,841	1,264,548	2,547,389
RACE	2006			2007			Total 2003-2007		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	1,084,301	1,084,003	2,168,304	1,112,672	1,109,796	2,222,468	5,302,466	5,310,764	10,613,230
Hispanic*	157,044	136,369	293,413	169,139	147,226	316,365	745,283	647,373	1,392,656
Black	11,692	9,461	21,153	12,324	10,106	22,430	56,296	45,131	101,427
Asian/Pacific Islander	33,360	35,377	68,737	34,926	36,969	71,895	160,657	170,014	330,671
Native American	14,874	14,716	29,590	15,343	15,189	30,532	72,857	72,330	145,187
Other/Unknown	17,280	16,651	33,931	18,309	17,555	35,864	82,380	79,368	161,748
Total	1,318,551	1,296,577	2,615,128	1,362,713	1,336,841	2,699,554	6,419,939	6,324,980	12,744,919

See Figure 4

\*The category "Hispanic" includes those of Hispanic ethnicity regardless of race.  
Population Source: Utah Office of Planning and Budget.

**Table 4. Total Chlamydia Cases by Population, Percentage, and Rate per 100,000 Utah: 2003-2007**

Race	Male				Female			
	Population	Cases	%	Rate*	Population	Cases	%	Rate*
White	5,302,466	4,641	65	87.5	5,310,764	10,306	65	194.1
Hispanic**	745,283	1,702	24	228.4	647,373	4,060	25	627.2
Black	56,296	428	6	760.3	45,131	328	2	726.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	160,657	230	3	143.2	170,014	575	4	338.2
Native American	72,857	108	2	148.2	72,330	429	3	593.1
Other/Unknown	82,380	84	1	102.0	79,368	275	2	346.5
Total	6,419,939	7,193	100	112.0	6,324,980	15,973	100	252.5

See Figure 4

\*Rate is per 100,000 persons

\*\*The category "Hispanic" includes those of Hispanic ethnicity regardless of race.

Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program

Population Source: Utah Office of Planning and Budget.



**Table 5. Chlamydia by Age and Sex, Utah: 2003-2007**

<b>Gender/ Age Group</b>	<b>2003</b>		<b>2004</b>		<b>2005</b>		<b>2006</b>		<b>2007</b>	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
<b>Male</b>										
<15	11	1	5	0	4	0	6	0	10	1
15-19	185	17	212	19	264	17	269	16	302	17
20-24	463	42	456	40	578	38	644	39	651	36
25-29	246	22	250	22	354	23	382	23	429	24
30-34	97	9	119	10	165	11	160	10	212	12
35+	100	9	93	8	154	10	175	11	190	11
Unknown	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
<b>Male Total</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,637</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,794</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Female</b>										
<15	59	2	70	3	50	2	51	1	54	1
15-19	1023	37	977	36	1068	35	1196	35	1396	36
20-24	1080	39	1066	39	1215	39	1309	38	1399	36
25-29	397	14	377	14	454	15	575	17	672	17
30-34	141	5	152	6	182	6	188	5	238	6
35+	75	3	82	3	114	4	130	4	168	4
Unknown	11	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
<b>Female Total</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,724</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,083</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,453</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,927</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Cases</b>										
<15	70	2	75	2	54	1	57	1	64	1
15-19	1208	31	1189	31	1332	29	1465	29	1698	30
20-24	1543	40	1522	39	1793	39	1953	38	2050	36
25-29	643	17	627	16	808	18	957	19	1101	19
30-34	238	6	271	7	347	8	348	7	450	8
35+	175	5	175	5	268	6	305	6	358	6
Unknown	17	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	
<b>Total Cases</b>	<b>3,894</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,859</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,602</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,721</b>	<b>100</b>

See Figure 7 and 8

Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program.

**Table 6. Chlamydia Reinfections by Age Group  
and Sex, Utah: 2003-2007**

Age Group	Males		Females		Total	
	Number of Persons Reinfected	%	Number of Persons Reinfected	%	Number of Persons Reinfected	%
0-14	2	1	16	2	18	1
15-19	49	15	397	40	446	34
20-24	121	38	395	40	516	39
25-29	84	26	129	13	213	16
30-34	35	11	35	4	70	5
35+	28	9	17	2	45	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,308</b>	<b>100</b>

See Figure 9

Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program

**Table 7. Number and Percentage of Female  
Chlamydia Cases that were Pregnant by  
Age Group, Utah: 2007**

Age Group	Yes	No	Unknown	Total
<15	5	2	47	54
15-19	292	47	1057	1396
20-24	315	50	1034	1399
25-29	126	23	523	672
30-34	46	5	187	238
35-39	9	3	85	97
40+	0	3	68	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>3,001</b>	<b>3,927</b>

<b>Percentage</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>100%</b>
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See Figure 10

Source Cases: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program.

**Table 8. Number and Percentage of Chlamydia Cases by  
Facility Type, Utah: 2003-2007**

Provider Type	2003		2004		2005	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
STD Clinics	538	14	452	12	672	15
Family Planning Clinic	581	15	543	14	867	19
Out-Patient Clinic	571	15	505	13	453	10
Private Physician/HMO*	1,180	30	1,720	45	2,075	45
Hospital Inpatient	589	15	242	6	167	4
Other**	330	8	384	10	340	7
Unknown	105	3	13	0	28	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,894</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,859</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,602</b>	<b>100</b>

Provider Type	2006		2007		5-year Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
STD Clinics	599	12	509	9	2,770	12
Family Planning	939	18	1,063	19	3,993	17
Out-Patient Clinics	632	12	1,075	19	3,236	14
Private Physician/HMO*	2,183	43	2,060	36	9,218	40
Hospital Inpatient	273	5	421	7	1,692	7
Other**	332	7	340	6	1,726	7
Unknown	132	3	253	4	531	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,721</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23,166</b>	<b>100</b>

See Figure 11

\* HMO: Health Maintenance Organization

\*\*Other includes: HIV/Counseling and Testing Site, Drug Treatment Center, Emergency Room, Correctional Facility, Laboratory, Blood Bank, Job Corps, and Military

Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program.

**Table 9. Total Gonorrhea Cases by Population, Percentage  
and Rate per 100,000 Utah: 2003-2007**

Race	Male				Female			
	Population	Cases	%	Rate	Population	Cases	%	Rate
White	5,302,466	1,344	67	25.3	5,310,764	955	66	18.0
Hispanic*	745,283	395	20	53.0	647,373	325	22	50.2
Black	56,296	166	8	294.9	45,131	74	5	164.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	160,657	46	2	28.6	170,014	42	3	24.7
Native American	72,857	24	1	32.9	72,330	40	3	55.3
Other/Unknown	82,380	23	1	27.9	79,368	19	1	23.9
Total	6,419,939	1,998	100	31.1	6,324,980	1,455	100	23.0

See Figure 15

\*The category "Hispanic" includes those of Hispanic ethnicity regardless of race.

Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program

Population Source: Utah Office of Planning and Budget.

**Table 10. Gonorrhea Cases By Race/Ethnicity, Sex  
Five-Year time Period, Utah: 2003-2007**

RACE	2003					2004					2005				
	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total
	Cases	%	Cases	%		Cases	%	Cases	%		Cases	%	Cases	%	
White	178	69	101	66	279	233	69	191	72	424	263	64	193	61	456
Hispanic*	41	16	25	16	66	64	19	56	21	120	87	21	87	27	174
Black	9	3	4	3	13	24	7	9	3	33	43	11	20	6	63
Asian/Pacific Islander	7	3	5	3	12	9	3	5	2	14	12	3	7	2	19
Native American	3	1	3	2	6	6	2	6	2	12	3	1	12	4	15
Other/Unknown	21	8	15	10	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	259	100	153	100	412	336	100	267	100	603	408	100	319	100	727

RACE	2006					2007					Total 2003-2007				
	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total
	Cases	%	Cases	%		Cases	%	Cases	%		Cases	%	Cases	%	
White	362	70	253	69	615	308	65	217	63	525	1,344	67	955	66	2,299
Hispanic*	98	19	81	22	179	105	22	76	22	181	395	20	325	22	720
Black	40	8	12	3	52	50	11	29	8	79	166	8	74	5	240
Asian/Pacific Islander	10	2	12	3	22	8	2	13	4	21	46	2	42	3	88
Native American	9	2	9	2	18	3	1	10	3	13	24	1	40	3	64
Other/Unknown	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	23	1	17	1	40
Total	519	100	369	100	888	476	100	345	100	821	1,998	100	1,453	100	3,451

See Figure 12, 16, and 17

\*The category "Hispanic" includes those of Hispanic ethnicity regardless of race.

Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program

**Table 11. Gonorrhea Cases by  
Age Group and Sex, Utah: 2003-2007**

<b>Gender/ Age Group</b>	<b>2003</b>		<b>2004</b>		<b>2005</b>		<b>2006</b>		<b>2007</b>	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
<b>Male</b>										
<15	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	21	8	41	12	48	12	41	8	41	9
20-24	70	27	97	29	120	29	182	35	150	32
25-29	62	24	85	25	88	22	121	23	103	22
30-34	34	13	34	10	54	13	53	10	54	11
35+	55	21	79	24	97	24	122	24	128	27
Unknown	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Female</b>										
<15	5	3	6	2	8	3	10	3	2	1
15-19	45	29	81	30	94	29	103	28	109	32
20-24	54	35	104	39	113	35	132	36	96	28
25-29	28	18	39	15	62	19	75	20	73	21
30-34	8	5	19	7	20	6	20	5	34	10
35+	10	7	18	7	22	7	29	8	30	9
Unknown	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Male/Female Total</b>										
<15	8	2	6	1	9	1	10	1	2	0
15-19	66	16	122	20	142	20	144	16	150	18
20-24	124	30	201	33	233	32	314	35	246	30
25-29	90	22	124	21	150	21	196	22	176	21
30-34	42	10	53	9	74	10	73	8	88	11
35+	65	16	97	16	119	16	151	17	158	19
Age Unknown	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>100</b>

See Figures 18 and 19

Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program

**Table 12. Gonorrhea Reinfections by Age Group and  
Five-Year Time Period, Utah: 2003-2007**

Age Group	Males		Females		Total	
	Number of Reinfections	%	Number of Reinfections	%	Number of Reinfections	%
<15	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	6	5	22	48	28	17
20-24	40	34	15	33	55	34
25-29	32	27	6	13	38	23
30-34	16	14	3	7	19	12
35+	24	20	0	0	24	15
Total	118	100.0	46	100.0	164	100

See Figure 20

Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program

**Table 13. Number and Percentage of Gonorrhea Cases by  
Facility Type, Utah: 2003-2007**

Provider Type	2003		2004		2005	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
STD Clinics	91	22	150	25	165	23
Family Planning	27	7	26	4	65	9
Out-Patient Clinics	49	12	82	14	74	10
Private Physician/HMO*	108	26	228	38	301	41
Hospital Inpatient	78	19	58	10	50	7
Other Facility**	46	11	57	9	71	10
Unknown	13	3	2	0	1	0
Total	412	100	603	100	727	100

Provider Type	2006		2007		5-year Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
STD Clinics	129	15	113	14	648	19
Family Planning	104	12	88	11	310	9
Out-Patient Clinics	141	16	143	17	489	14
Private Physician/HMO*	341	38	276	34	1,254	36
Hospital Inpatient	79	9	98	12	363	11
Other Facility**	77	9	73	9	324	9
Unknown	17	2	30	4	63	2
Total	888	100	821	100	3,451	100

See Figure 21

\* HMO: Health Maintenance Organization

\*\*Other Facility includes: HIV/Counseling and Testing Site, Drug Treatment Center, Emergency Room, Correctional Facility, Laboratory, Blood Bank, Job Corps, and Military

Data Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Program